Enhancing students' learning in laboratories through professional development of teaching assistants

Department of Chemistry











Overview of Australian education system Laboratory classes The professional development program Evaluation Conclusions









44 Higher Education Institutions1.2 million students (28% international)109,000 staff (44% academic)Universities are fairly independent

- Control their own budget
- Can start new courses, close courses
- Decide on staffing and distribution of funds









Bachelors degree 3 years Honours 1 year Graduate diploma 1 year Masters degree (by coursework) 2 years Masters degree (Research) ~2 years PhD ~3.5 years *exceptions: Melbourne Uni & UWA









University entrance requirements

Prerequisites

Varies between universities / courses TER (tertiary entrance rank) Normalised ranking for all students TER = 95 means top 5% of students Minimum TER set by university Based on course demand and quota









32 Universities offer chemistry courses A third have discrete Chemistry Departments Others part of larger departments/schools 4 Unis offer Chemistry courses in Perth WA Therefore significant competition Competition for places based on: student performance (TER) and quota

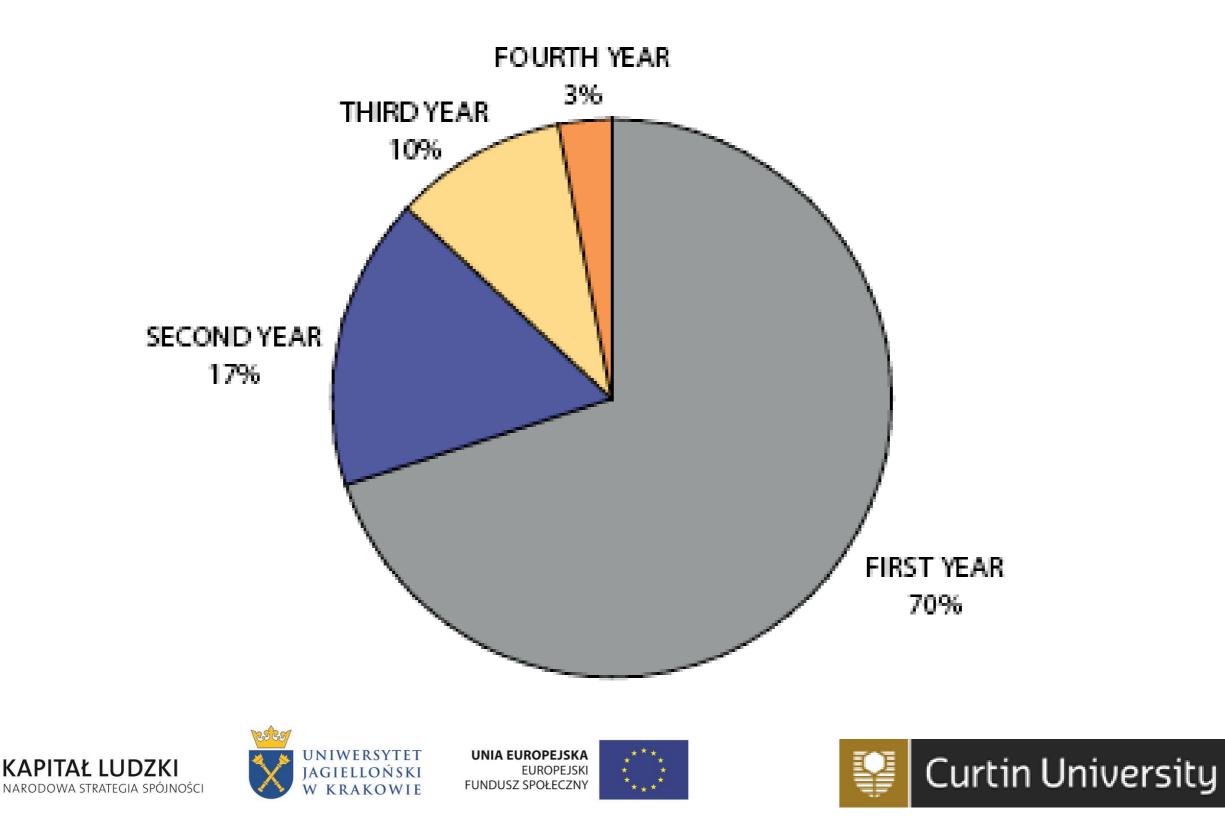








Australian Chemistry



Current scenario at Curtin



Over 1400 first year students Half have no high school chem and weak maths Weekly 3 hr lab class

- Mon Fri: 8.30 am 8.30 pm
- Sat 9 am 12 noon

Wide range of student ability/interest

Decreasing academic staff members

Increased use of teaching assistants (demonstrators)









Current scenario at Curtin











- Lab TA called demonstrators
- Are undertaking post-graduate study.
- Have never taught before.
- Have received little or no instruction in teaching methods.
- Purpose for teaching is often financial or is required by the school.











- Unique feature of science courses.
- Expensive to run and maintain.
- Mixture of practical activities and theory.
- Large amount of other distracting information.
- Learning value sometimes questionable.









Laboratory Classes

How can we maximise the learning opportunities in labs?









Improve quality of instruction Improve student engagement Improve experiments (ASELL) (<u>asell.org</u>)









Improving the teaching

Helping teaching assistants teach better









May teach the way they were taught

Belief that "what worked for them" will work for their students

Have a strong interest in the subject and possibly unable to relate to someone who is not

Likely to be a high achiever, therefore their assessment of student work may be unrealistic.









Inexperienced demonstrators + Inexperienced students

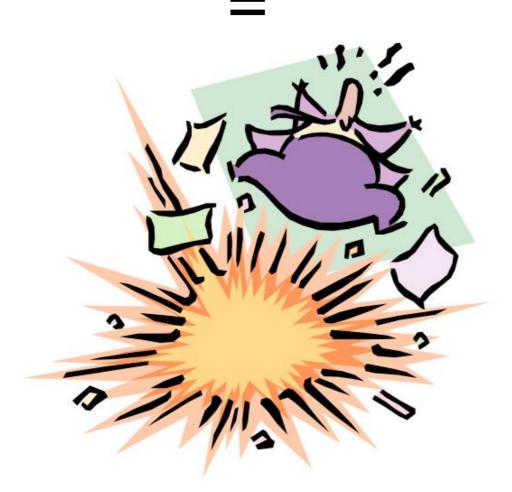








Inexperienced demonstrators + Inexperienced students











So ...

how should we prepare our demonstrators?









Curtin's 4 point approach

- Laboratory Demonstrators' Workshop
- Demonstrator's "Contract"
- **Preparation Template**
- Weekly demonstrators meeting









Free full day workshop - discussion based

Compulsory for all new chemistry demonstrators

Workshop program Why have labs? What is your role? Quality of good/bad demonstrators Student expectations of demonstrators

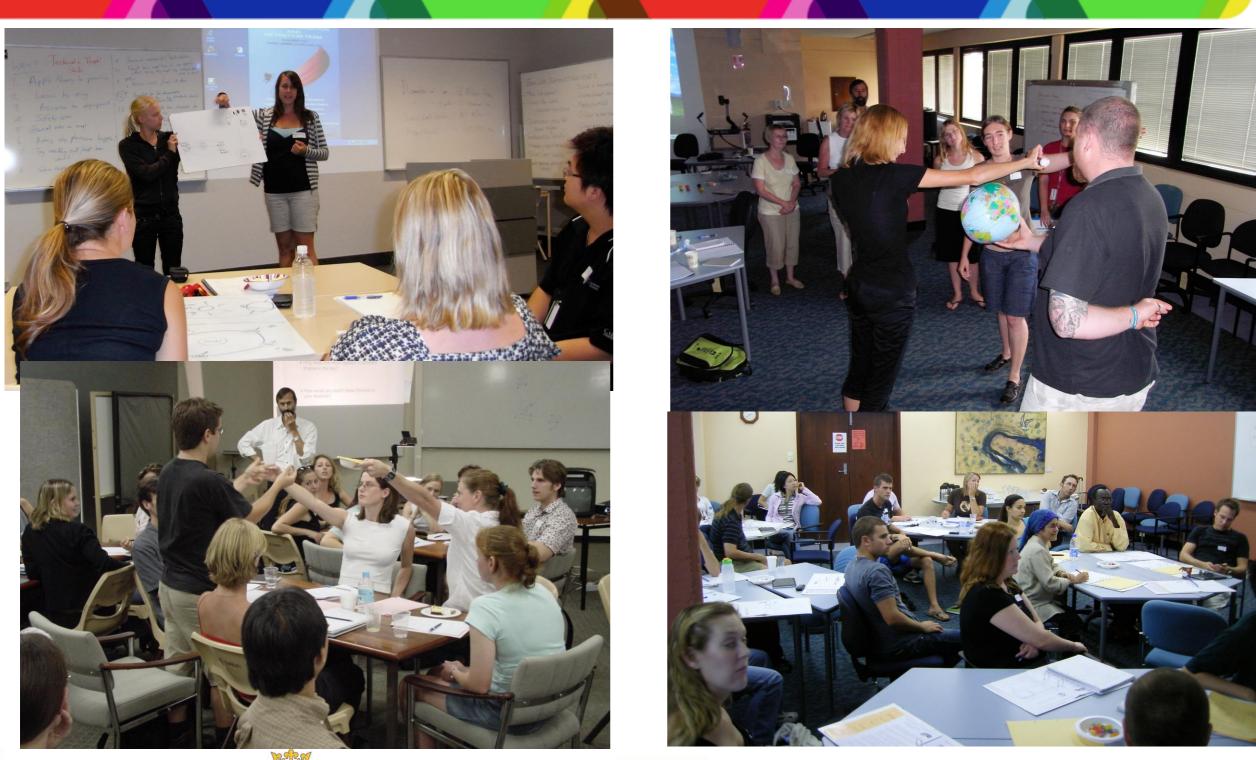








Lab Demonstrators' Workshop











Workshop program (cont.)

How students learn and what helps or hinders learning

Part 1 - Understanding learning and teaching: An information processing model (Johnstone).

Part 2 - A private universe; deep and surface learning; effective questioning

Laboratory scenarios Marking and giving feedback.









Workshop activity - info processing

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Lab Demonstrators' Workshop

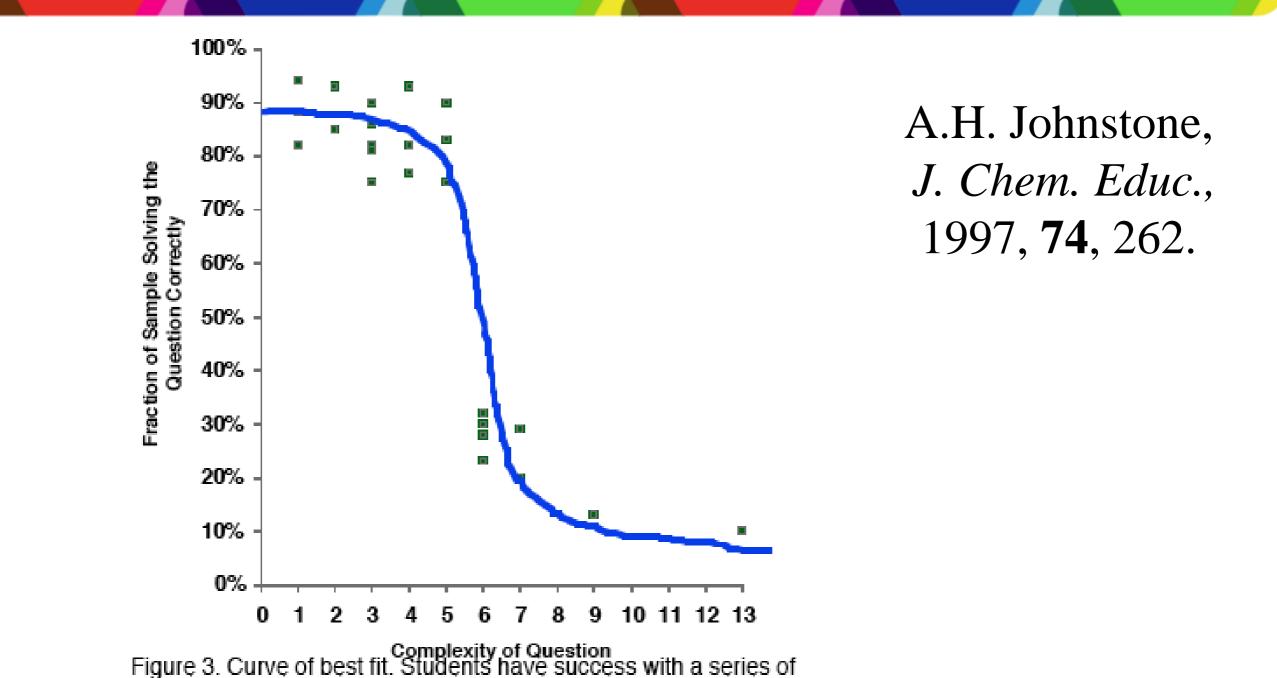


Figure 3. Curve of best fit. Students have success with a series of questions of increasing complexity until a certain point, after which most students fail.









Outlines what is expected of them including: **Preparation requirements** Time availability Attitude Assessment process Payment process Policies and administration











Demonstrators are provided with a template to help them prepare for their lab class The topic headings include: Learning objectives of the lab class New procedures to be learned by students New equipment to be used by students Key calculations/equations used in this exercise Answers to assigned questions









The topic headings (Continued):

- Possible questions to probe understanding
- Risk assessment
- Queries/Concerns that I need to follow up:
- Lesson plan of laboratory exercise.
- Feedback to the coordinator:









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Laboratory Exercise — 🖙
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*Demonstrator: → → → → → ···Date: 🖘

*1. -- What are the purposes of this exercise (or students? +-) What will they learn? 研

*2.-•New procedures to be learned by students are: 🖽

•**→** ¶

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* 🛶 Potential (pit/alis/warnings) on (procedures: 🖽

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*3. -=New ·equipment · to · be · used · by · students · and · special · instructions · required: '研

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*4. -=Key+calculations/equations+used-in-this-exercise: -(provide --worked-example) '研

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*S. -= Passible (questions) to (probe (student)) understanding: 🖽









Weekly meeting

Meeting Agenda Review last week's labs

- Problems / Accidents
- Possible improvements
- Preview this week's labs
 - Work through the preparation template
 - Discuss possible difficulties associated with the experiment









Project commenced at Curtin in 2001 Workshops run at Curtin annually Workshops also run in 11 other institutions Over 950 workshop participants since 2001 5 workshops dedicated to laboratory coordinators Feeback very positive National teaching award in 2013



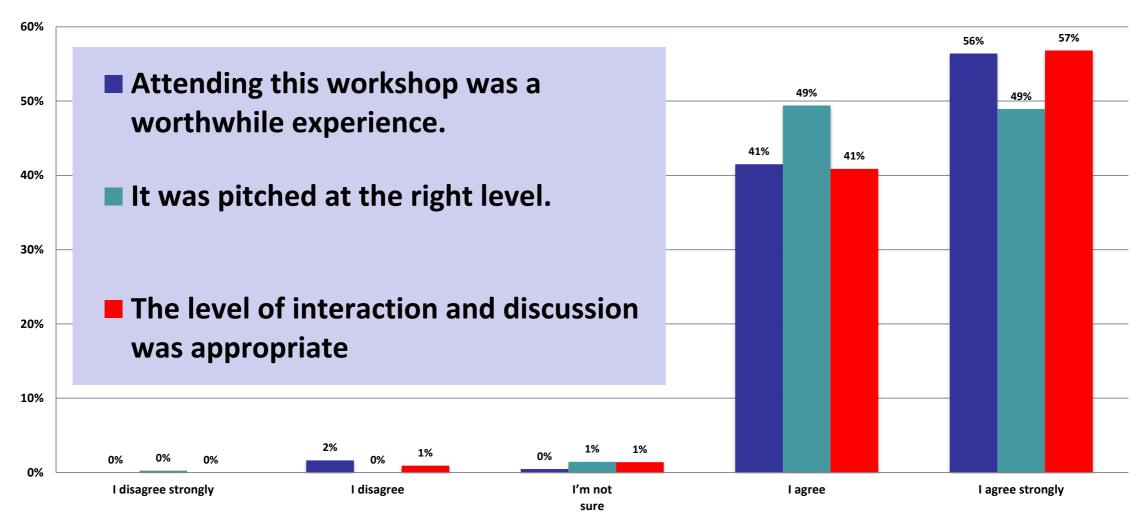






Project outcomes

Participant evaluation of workshops











Overall the W/S is very good. It must also be made compulsory for all laboratory class coordinators. This W/S was greatly motivating, eye-opener in the various methods of teaching assessing in the lab class. Well done! (Lab coordinator)

The main thing after this workshop is to recognise the importance of demonstrators and the way to communicate with them (Lab coordinator)









My outlook on teaching has improved, and have become a more prepared and confident person to teach.

Meetings were a good place for people with a range of experience in a lab to come together and share their knowledge

It made us think and not to assume things we sometimes feel we know, but we have to be certain

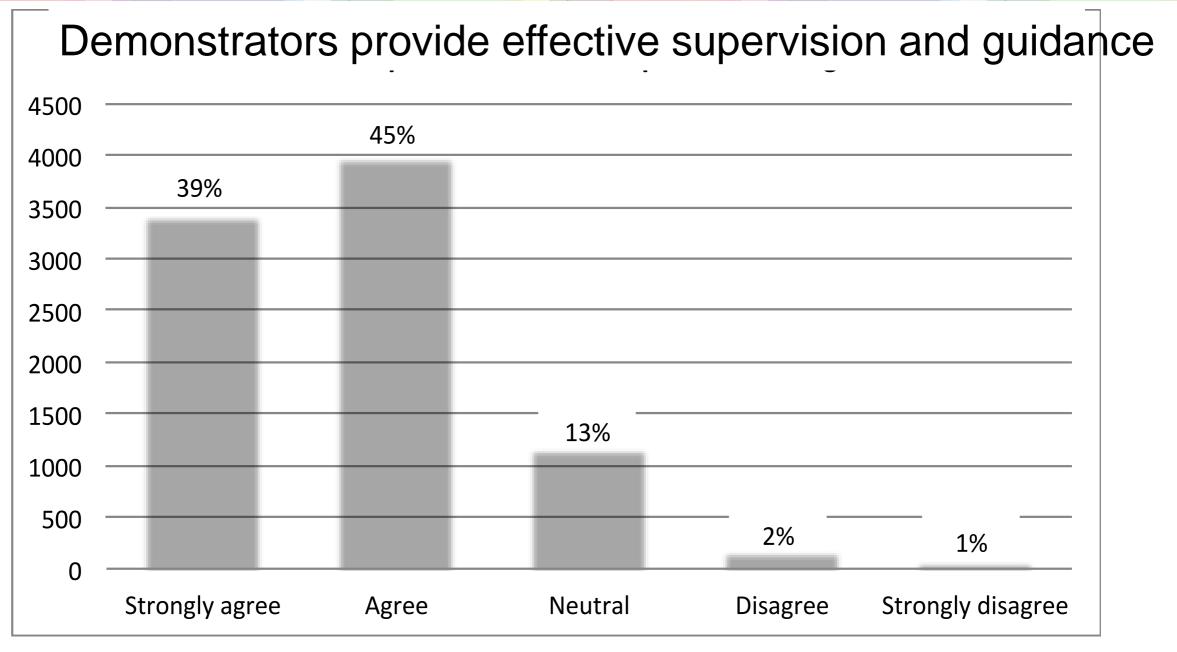








Student feedback



N =8778









" Every skilled craft provides formal instruction and/or mentorship for its new practitioners ... except college teaching, which expects its newcomers to learn everything themselves by trial-anderror."

(Stice et al, 2000)









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Dziękuję